



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 10.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Sep. 4, 1844.

Whole Number 123.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Bain Street,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 annually in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

Advertisements will be made to order by the Editor.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor) Post Paid, to receive attention.

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For the Neighbor.

CRY OF THE MARTYRS.

Work—the sound of many voices mingling
Of crying insects, seen by the skies
In solemn music. While the wide expanse
Of heaven's courts resounds with the sound,
Its strains, how mournful, sad, and solemn are
Powerful and mighty, and dignified,
And grand, and sublime: and fill all heaven,
As the sound of many waters; or as
The voice of a great thunder, rending the
skies, starting the angels, and preparing
The throne of God, shivering every nerve
And kindling the flame of justice in each
Holy heart.—And whose voices are these?

They are the voices of ancient martyrs
Who were slain for the witness of Jesus;
And for the word of their testimony.

Yes—crucified, beheaded, sawn, stoned,
Burned, torn by wild beasts, betrayed, shot,
Killed, boiled, roasted, imprisoned, starved,
And tortured in ten thousand agonies of pain.

And who, so cruel, or so hard to heart
As to afflict these blessed martyrs thus?
Or if by human aid it must have been,
Some lone degraded heathen—cruel,
Trained from his youth to feed on human flesh.
Or tell me, where such wretches could be found?
Alas, I think to own the truth, and yet
Nephi's men. There were their FATHERS' FRIENDS;
Their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons,
And nephews. Ah, too often their fellow Christians,
Same, but not in spirit. Yes, plous
Priests, and praying friends, too, oh betrayed them,
But how could these in conscience kill such men,
And all for their religion and their faith?
Ah, this, (themselves the judges) they never did.
They first accused them, charged with various
Crimes, heeded and slandered; then, for justice
Craved, and thus betrayed them, in holy zeal for God,
And vainly thought to do him justice.

But hark.—That piercing cry still tingles
My ears, and fills my weary heart with grief.
What are their words that burn, with might and power
To pain both heaven and earth and all that hear?
"How long, O Lord! how long and true, dost thou
Not judge and avenge our blood on them that
Dwell on the earth?"

Are these the awful words? And what reply
Is given by the avenging heavens?

BE PATIENT.—O ye martyred souls and wait
Till your holy servants who are to be
Killed in like manner shall be fulfilled.

Wait.—Will Missouri's plains be soaked in blood
Of innocents, and the souls of latter day Saints
Mingle their cries with yours for vengeance on
The earth. Wait, till the plains of Illinois,
And the walls of Carthage, are soaked with
The blood of martyred prophets, whose cries
Assend to heaven for vengeance on a mob.

Wait.—Will the last vestige of civil and
Religious liberty still expire in
The bosom of a boasting nation, whose
Babels mock the cries of justice,
And laugh at the prayers of the oppressed.
Wait till then; but wait no longer.—You have
The answer.

A SONNET ON LIGHT.

BY W. W. WHEELER.

I saw the moon-light on the water,
Like diamond gems, or burnished gold;
I saw the brilliant on a woman,
All quivering tips in sparkling pride.—

I saw the shining orbs of heaven,
Asided by a telescope,
With light o'er light, an infinitum,
All glittering on each other's spheres.—

But not a ray was half so brilliant
As when, o'er ocean, God exclaimed:
Be light; and light, pure light, came shining
On earth—without a sun or moon.

HYMN.

Wake, O wake, the world from sleeping;
Watchman, watchman, stand in power—
Hear the Saviour now reclining:
"To the last—th' eleventh hour!"

Lo! the Lion's lair is thick;
Up ye watchmen, be in haste,
The destroyer of the Gentiles
Goes to lay their cities waste.

Bring the remnants from their exile,
For the promise is to them;
Japhet's ruled the world his time out,
He must leave the tents of them.

Comfort ye the house of Israel,
They are pardoned, gather them;
Hear the watchman's proclamation,
Jews rebuild Jerusalem.

Soon the Jews will know their error,
How they killed the Holy One,
And they'll mourn and shout hosanna!
This is the beloved Son.

Sound the trumpet with the tidings,
Call in all of Abraham's seed,
Through the Gentiles may reject it,
Christ will come in very deed.

NIAGARA.

BY J. BARREN, Esq.

Cloud-girdled Thunder! Embodied storm!
Whether enrobed in vapors dark and dim,
Or looms, magnificent, thy giant form
Through the prismatic bowery of the sun,
Wondrous alike! What floods have swept thy
brow

Since the bold plunge of thy primal wave,
From whose tremendous advent until now,
Thou hast not paused, nor failed. Yon boiling
ingraves

Rears from its depths the song Creation gave!

While towering billows, each a dwarf to thee,
In surging myriads sweep the storm vexed
main,

Here, all the fountains of an inland sea
One everlasting avalanche sustain;
Stern Strength and Beauty in thy form con-
tend;

Strength, that Omnipotence alone could
stem,—

And beauty, from the mists that o'er the bend
Falls at my feet in many a dewy gem,
The peerless jewels of thy diadem.

Barrier of nations, or each cultured shore,
Lashed by the breakers of thy cloven stream,
His wigwam rude the Indian reared of yore,
Where now the dwellings of his conquerors
gleam.

But what to thee are nations, or their change?
They cannot claim thy waters as a dower;
And what to thee injustice,—hate,—revenge?
Wildly thou laugh'st, from thy throne of
power.

At man's poor wrath,—the turmoil of an
hour!

Like some lone fragment of the Deluge, cleft,
From its companion waves thro' coming
time

A warning monument of justice, left
By the Omnipotent punisher of crime,
Methinks thou'st smelt. From an hundred
realms

Pilgrims have come to thee, a mighty crowd,
And feel the awe which now my spirit 'whelms,
As here I stand before thy presence, bowed,
Stunned by thy voice, and mantled in thy
cloud!

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Bostonian who visited the French
capital last spring, furnishes the follow-
ing sketches of things as they came under
his observation. The letter is addressed
to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

Paris, 1st April, 1844.

MAURICE'S HOTEL is an immense build-
ing in the form of a hollow square,
fronting on the Rue de Rivoli, and over-
looking the garden of the Tuilleries, in
the most fashionable and delightful quar-
ter of Paris. Its proprietor is one of the
most estimable and obliging men of his
craft—everything in the establishment is
on the most liberal scale. It is the head
quarters of English and American travel-
ers, and its table d'hôte is attended by the
best company in Europe. Here then, every
citizen of the United States should appear,
if not as a permanent boarder, at least as an
occasional guest, that he may make a
comparison between this splendid estab-
lishment and the great Astor and Tremont
of his own land.

The American must not expect to find
the same arrangement as he meets with
at home, for it is safe to say that in the
two countries every thing is different—
but he is fairly entitled to draw a com-
parison between the comforts severally
offered him; and will have the opportunity
of showing the correctness of his judg-
ment by the impartiality of his decision.

It is not too much to say, that at
Maurice's—as perhaps at the Tremont or
the Astor; one may have any thing he
wants, upon the sole condition of being
willing to pay for it. The first great
difference in the French and American
houses, is the amount of this payment,
which in the former exceeds the latter by
about fifty per cent. But the greater dif-
ference is made in the mode of computa-
tion. In America you have board and
lodging to a certain extent at a fixed price;
in Paris each apartment and article is
charged by itself.

But let us look at the table d'hôte,
where dinner is served every day at six
o'clock, for 4 1/2 francs a head. The
room is inferior in size to its American
rivals. The single table, which runs
from end to end, can accommodate but
60 or 65 persons; but this table is de-
corated with taste. Splendid artificial flow-
ers adorn the centre, and flower pots of
verberna and hyacinths ornament the
sides. It is a perfumed garden; profusely
brilliant with light, chrysalis and silver;
and occupied by persons in corresponding
attire. You notice in a moment, that the
attendants are servants, and not merely
help; and that their ready and skilful
attentions, are the results of habit and
discipline—to which the American hotels
are entirely strangers.

There is no noise—no rattling of
knives or plates—no running—no disor-
der—no tumult. The plates are changed
almost imperceptibly, and you hear nothing
but the conversation of different par-
ties, mingling the various languages of
Europe, in which the English evidently
predominates. There is no hurry, and no
unreasonable duration. The dinner is
an hour, or an hour and a half in pro-
gress—and then the company retire.

This table is a very fair specimen of the
capabilities of the market and the power
of the artist. The dishes are well dress-
ed and served hot and promptly. I have
seen private establishments which are
certainly vastly more sumptuous; and
others quite respectable, not nearly so
luxurious. A stranger will, however, be
able to judge pretty well, from this
exhibition, of the famous French cuisine,

and its pretensions to epicurean perfec-
tion.

Do not set it down to American prej-
udice, when I tell you in one word, that it
is inferior in most of its appointments to
our native gastronomy.—There are two
sufficient causes for this, one is the
inferiority of the materials, and another
the eternal disposition of the people to
stimulate by adulterated articles. Every
kind of provision is sold here at nearly
double the American price, except bread.

Nothing passes the Barrier of the city,
without paying the "octroi," which is a
tax levied upon every article of food for
man or beast; and this tax is so arranged
as to cause the introduction of large and
coarse articles rather than fine and ten-
der ones. These latter are undoubtedly
to be had for the tables of the wealthy;
but nine hundred and ninety-nine in a
thousand, are supplied from the common
markets. I have very carefully ex-
amined the productions there exposed,
and am most decidedly of opinion, that
they are greatly below our American
standard. The Capon, alone, is superior
to our poultry, but the ducks and geese
are poor; and when the turkeys are not
stuffed with truffles, they have the ap-
pearance of having died upon their nest.

The salmon is very fine, and the turbot
fat, but these are too costly for ordinary
food. Other fish are thin and tasteless.

The lobster, at seven francs, is inferior
to the American at fifty cents. It is here
a different species. The rich Cape Cod
oyster, or the plump New Yorker, is
unknown. There is a small one, with a
strong copper taste, which is eaten before
dinner, by those who acquire a taste for it.

At Maurice's and places of established
reputation, you may take with confidence
of what is presented to you. But else-
where, *Prenes Garde*, you may get a
puppy soup or a cat for a rabbit. There
are diners for two francs, and dejeuner
a la fourchette for one. But the ghosts
of murdered reptiles seem hovering round
the tables. You think this is exagger-
ation. Not so. Every thing is eaten;
and its quality disguised in the cookery.

Every good thing is imitated by a suc-
cession of adulterations, successively
departing from the original. It may not
be, perhaps, that there is less honor.
He will certainly be imposed upon by
getting the inferior article, when he asks
for, and pays for the best. There is
no where worse wine than in the shops
here. The police seize it and pour out
hogsheads in the streets. Still the genu-
ine article is to be had only by good luck
or favor. Paris is as much a foreign
country to the wine district, as London
or St. Petersburg, and as the markets of
those cities are better than Paris, the
best wines go there. But the enormous
demand for the fine wines of the country,
is a hundred fold beyond the production,
and the proprietors cannot sell at any
price the genuine juice. I have drunk
at the tables of most particular amateurs
the choicest wines to be had either for
money or favor—and in one instance
when they came from the vineyard of
the proprietor who gave the invitation,
but no champagne better than has cir-
culated at the "reunions" of 1802. The
better sorts of Bordeaux and Burgundy,
that will not bear a sea voyage, are un-
questionably more delicate—but the quality
obtained, on ordinary occasions, is
decidedly worse. It is more difficult and
more expensive to get a good glass of
French wine in Paris than Boston! *Steam
destroys nationality.*

The epicureans here serve their wine
in a peculiar way. All the fine wines
of Bordeaux and Burgundy are in bottles,
which are kept on their sides in the cellar.
Of course there is more or less sediment
which must not be disturbed. Peculiar
baskets are prepared, into which the
bottle is carefully slipped at the same
angle it had before retained, and the cork
being drawn by a screw that produces no
disturbance of the contents, the wine is
carefully poured out by inclining the
handle of the basket; and when entrusted
to an experienced hand, none of the lees
escape. But first of all these baskets
with the wine, (each basket holding one
bottle) are exposed to the sun or a gentle
fire, until it acquires 42 degrees of Fahr-
renheit—all such wines requiring that
temperature to bring out their rich flavor.

Champagne, on the contrary, is by a
peculiar process reduced to 28 degrees,
and the cork removed two hours before
it is drunk! You will not understand
that this is invariable. But at a re-
cherche dinner intended for display or good
taste, it is considered a point of necessary
etiquette, and is also a pretty good test of
the character of the wine.

There are some other trifling incidents
of Parisian life new to Bostonians. I
have not heard the sound of a bell, ex-
cept as the hammer of the clock strikes
it. There is no noise in the street but
such as is necessarily made by the
passing of carriages. Thousands are in
the public gardens every day—other
thousands on the Boulevards—they laugh,
joke, play, amuse themselves in various
ways, but entirely without that obstre-
pous clamor of an American population,

which seems to identify uproar with
enjoyment. I have not yet heard the
report of a cannon. But bands of music
half a dozen times a day. The mystery
of a wheel-barrow, or a hand cart is yet
to be acquired. I pity the unfortunate
porters who carry every thing; sides
boards, sofas, beds, book cases, and
weights of every kind on a machine
fastened upon the back. But come: we
are going to a party—and by a connexion
of ideas, which is better created by writing
than animal magnetism, (now all the
rage here,) I can carry you with me.
It is the night of reception of the lady
of the British Ambassador, the sister of
the Duke of Wellington, and the object
of high ambition to all Americans in
Paris. We must go in a "Voiture de
remise;" a common hackney coach would
not be admitted into the court yard. A
servant goes with us of necessity; and
there is abundant need of his services.

Those who pretend to make a display
take two or three. Well, we enter the
carriage, and at two streets from our
door, are "en file." That is, we make
one of the eight hundred equipages pro-
ceeding to the same spot. Now in Paris,
every thing is done by rule. A military
guard regulates the approach, and all
are compelled to go by one route, and
in procession, without confusion or disor-
der. But stop; there is a coach with
out-riders and servants in livery, that
drives by, and advances directly to the
door. Yes, that is the coach of a mini-
ster—an ambassador—a peer or a deputy,
and all such have a privilege, on report-
ing to the guard, to break through the
line, and require the long file to stand
still.

Now at the British Ambassador's, are
received all the dignitaries of this Em-
pire, and all the representatives of every
other, and their patent of precedence
intercepts the access of our entitled no-
bility well. It is 12 o'clock, an hour
since we started, and we are now at the
hall door of the magnificent hotel which
the British Government purchased for the
residence of its representative.—Our
servant takes our outside garment, which
he is to guard till our departure. We
are received by servants in livery. One
of a higher grade announces us, and we
pass a double file to the already crowded
and brilliant reception room. We are
received with a polished politeness and
elegant affability. But there is only a
moment or two for our turn. The stream
rushes from behind us, and we pass on.
The illuminated apartments are filled
with the nobility of Europe. The stars
and ribbons of the gentlemen—the beau-
ty and the diamonds of the ladies—the
extensive halls filled to profusion with
flowers, and decorated with costly fur-
niture—the general air of satisfaction and
self-possession in this gay throng, com-
bine to astonish and delight us. We
admire the scene, to us entirely original
—as one grand spectacle of royal mag-
nificence.

We pass two or three hours in conver-
sation, in walking through the various
rooms, and in receiving the attentions of
the elegant hostess and such of our friends
as we happen to find in this fashionable
and noble assembly.

We prepare to depart; our servant is
ready with our garments, and he orders
the carriage—but there is another neces-
sary delay, for the whole eight hundred
are again "en file." The military guard
regulate their approach, one at a time,
and in this way power on one side and
patience on the other, prevent broken
necks. We return to our domestic habits
by 4 o'clock in the morning, two hours
at least before the doors are closed upon
the last retreating visitors at that hospi-
table and almost royal establishment.

Delicate Dilemmas.

I was, as usual,
strongly recommended, whilst staying at
Muroo, to take a wife, like Ohmed Ma-
homed, Ebin Izask, and, in fact, all the
rest of my companions; who as is usual,
had taken to themselves temporary help-
mates. One of the girls who presented
herself to me as a candidate was stated
by her friends to be a very strong woman
and had had as many as four or five
husbands. I thought this rather a
strange recommendation; but it was evi-
dently mentioned that she might find fa-
vor in my eyes. I dismissed her very
unceremoniously, as if I did not altogether
understand the proposal, but, at the same
time, gave her as proof of my re-
gards for her people, and of my strong
platonian attachment to herself, a few red
beads, and a little paper, that she had
asked for in the first instance as her
dower. It requires some little address to
keep clear of these unscrupulous ladies;
and I frequently had cause to fear that
my constant rejection of their addresses
would be construed into an affront to the
tribes to which they belonged. An Arab
friend of mine, whom I met at Mozam-
bique, named Said Hamza, told me of an
adventure of his in the country of the
Muzegunhs, some five or six weeks' jour-
ney up the large river that empties itself
into the Indian Ocean at Lamoo. He

had been fined by the chief for forming
some matrimonial connexion without his
authority; so he determined to have no-
thing more to do with their women. A
girl coming into his hut, he accordingly
walked out; and this caused a much
greater quarrel than before, for the whole
tribe asserted he had treated them with
contempt by his haughty conduct towards
the girl, and demanded to know if she
were not good enough for him. Said
Hamza in the end was again mulcted of
a lot of brass wire and blue sash before
he could allay the national indignation,
which his extreme caution had thus ex-
cited. Such delicate dilemmas are best
avoided, as I have before remarked, by
engaging the first old woman that makes
her appearance. To her must be refer-
red all new comers of her sex; and she
will generally manage to send them a-
way without compromising the traveller
at all.

Johnson's Travels.

Touching Letter.

The following is the
letter addressed by the unfortunate Sen-
manat to his wife, a few minutes before
his execution.

"Rose of my life; have patience; con-
sole yourself with religion, and with the
idea that your husband has ever loved
you tenderly, and even in this his last
moment thinks of you alone. Make my
children happy, and do it speedily, for
this life is short, and in the other world
the just will be rewarded. Farewell.
say a thousand tender things to my dear
mother, and to all the family. Console
yourself for God's sake; think of your
children; and do not forget your husband,
who adores you in his inmost soul—
Farewell, farewell!!

Francisco De Sentmanat."

Great Conflagration.

The New York
Journal of Commerce says, the City of
San Carlos, the principal town in the Is-
land of Chiloe, the most southern pro-
vince of the Chilean Republic, has been
the scene of a dreadful conflagration,
which broke out in its very centre, and
before it could be subdued, destroyed
two thirds of the place. One hundred
and fifty houses, comprising all the ma-
gazines of provisions, fell a prey to the
flames. The unfortunate inhabitants,
equally destitute of food and shelter,
were compelled to abandon the ruins, and
fly to the interior, to seek a refuge and
means of subsistence. The port of San
Carlos, a recruiting place by South Sea
whalers, contained about 4000 inhabi-
tants, all of whom have suffered more or
less by this deplorable calamity. At the
time of the fire there were anchored in
the road an American schooner, a British
brig, and a French whale ship, the crews
of which, it is superfluous to add, per-
formed all the duties that humanity imposed
on them.

The Crops in England.

The follow-
ing paragraph, from the London and
Shipping Mercantile Gazette of July 12,
gives a very favorable account of the
prospects of an abundant crop in Great
Britain during the present season.

A wonderful change has taken place
in the position of affairs in the short
space of three weeks, the weather expe-
rienced during that period having so far
improved the appearance of the country,
as in a great measure to allay, if not
wholly to remove, the apprehensions
previously entertained of a deficient har-
vest. The outstanding crop of Wheat is
now generally described as very promis-
ing. The late rains have tended materi-
ally to fill the ear, and though we still
have occasional complaints, we have no
hesitation in predicting that, with mod-
erately favorable weather for harvesting,
the yield will be a full average. Under
these circumstances there is little pros-
pect of purchases recently made abroad
on British account turning out profitable
to speculators, and we certainly feel less
confidence in prices being maintained
than we did a short time ago.

Manufactures.

It is said every ma-
chine shop in New England capable of
turning out factory machinery, has or-
ders for twelve months ahead!

The New Haven Herald says: "Con-
necticut has been made the sport of all
the civilized globe as the land of wooden
nutmegs, &c., till she has lived down all
the burlesque and the slanders of her
revilers, and still she is going on in the
course of improvement, and astonishing
not only our own country but the world
at large with the effects of her genius
and the success of her enterprises. In
addition to the wooden spoons, wooden
nutmegs, &c., we are now manufactur-
ing wooden combs,—and this is no new
thing either, but we mention it to relate
the fact that a manufacturer of this lat-
ter article, informed us a few days since,
that his business was not only prosper-
ous, but that he had orders now on hand
for one hundred thousand gross—(no
mistake, 100,000 gross)—of these combs,
of various descriptions, and was receiv-
ing additional orders every day. He is
in favor of the tariff, and says the En-
glishmen could not beat him at fair play
any how, unless he learnt them the trade.

From the S. W. Christian Advocate.

A FIRST RATE NEGRO STORY.

Five miles from Huntsville lives a
Negro Boy who is rather bordering on
the marvellous.—

On the 8th June, 1844, Rev. J. C.
Burrows, Mr. T. Brandon and myself
went to see him, and were amazed.

From himself and Mr. Mc-Lemore, his
master, we learned that he had no idea
of a God. When asked who made him,
he answered, nobody. He had never
seen him a few times half a mile from
place of his birth. He has not mind
enough to do the ordinary work of a
slave; eats and sleeps in the same house
with the white folks, having his own ta-
ble and bed. He will not ask for any
thing, nor touch food, however hungry,
unless it be offered him. He was never
known to commence a conversation with
any one, nor continue one, further than
merely answering questions in the fewest
words. He speaks very low and tardily;
he has never been known to utter a false-
hood, or to steal, and is but little subject
to anger, will not strike a dog or any
thing else; but when vexed by his sister,
he will take hold of her arm, as if he would
break it with his hands. He cannot be
persuaded to taste intoxicating liquors.
His utter aversion to this bane, is either
the result of his having seen its effects
in his master, or it is instinctive. He has
never manifested any predilection for the
sex. There is nothing remarkable in
the configuration of his head or his coun-
tenance, save that his eye is uncommonly
convex and continually rolling about
with a wild and glaring expression. His
laugh and movements are perfectly idiosyn-
cratic; he does not know a letter or figure.

Withal, in one respect, he is the most
extraordinary human being I ever saw.
Almost his only manifestation of mind,
is in relation to numbers. His power
over numbers is at once extraordinary
and incredible. Take any number un-
der 100, and ask him its product when
multiplied into itself, or into any other
number, and he will state it at once, as
readily as any one can give the sum of
12 times 12. He multiplies thousands,
adds, subtracts and divides with the
same certainty though with more mental
labor. He has, however, no idea of
numbers above millions.

With pencil and paper we made the
following calculations and asked him the
questions thus: How much is 99 times
99? He answered immediately 9,801.
Well, how much is 74 times 86? He an-
swered, 6401. How many nines in
2,000? He answered, two hundred and
twenty two nines, and two over. How
many fifteens in 3,353? He answered,
223 fifteens and eleven over. How many
twenty threes in 4,000? He answered,
173 twenty-threes and 21 over. How
much is 321 times 789? He answered
after a short pause, 25,309. If you
take 21 from 85, how many will be left?
He answered 64. If you take 5211 from
5920, how many will be left. He an-
swered, 1809. How much is 7 times 9,
twenty-two and 14? He answered 99.
How many is 17 times 17 and 16? He
said 405. If you had to give one dollar
and a half, for one chicken and a half,
how much would you have to give for
two chickens? He said, two dollars.

If a stick, standing straight up, three
feet long, makes a shadow five feet long,
how high would a pole be, that has a
shadow thirty feet long? At this he put
his hand to his chin, drew himself up
and gave a silly laugh. His master said,
he did not understand such as that. We
then asked him, how much is 3,333 times
3,555. In this instance, as in some
others, he looked serious, began to twist
about in his chair, to pick his clothes,
finger nails, to look at his hands, put the
points of his thumbs to his teeth, move
his lips a little, and then seemed to think
a little, and his countenance would give
indications of mental agony; and so on.
His master told him to walk about and
rest himself. He went into the yard and
appeared alternately elated with rapture
and depressed with gloom. He would
run jump up, throw his arms into the air,
above his head; then stand still, and then
drag his foot over the weeds, look up and
down; in a word he took on all sorts of
crazy motions. We sat down to dine,
and when we arose, we found him on the
piazza sitting down perfectly composed.
On being told he had done it, I said,
how much is it? He answered eighteen
millions, five hundred and fourteen thou-
sand, eight hundred and fifteen. What?
I said. He replied, 18,514,815.

We could get no clue to the mental
process by which he ascertained such re-
sults. When asked, how he did it, his
unvarying answer was, I studies it up.
But what do you do first, and what next?
He merely drawled out, I studies it up.
He did not count on his fingers, nor any
thing external, nor indeed did he seem to
count at all; and yet he combined thou-
sands and millions, and played with com-
binations; just as others would with
units. All the instruction he ever re-
ceived, was from his master, who taught
him to count one hundred; and would

ask him how many times a hundred and how many times a thousand.

On the following Monday, I saw him again, and asked him what was that hard sum I gave him last Saturday. He replied, 3,333 times 5,525. On Saturday we told him there was 365 days in a year, and 24 times that would give the hours, which he said was 8,760, sixty times that, the seconds; and he said, 5,256,000; and sixty times that, the seconds; and he said, 31,438,000. On Monday I asked him how many seconds in a year; and he recollected the number. Being then asked, how much is 24 times 561? He answered 11,864. How much is 18 times 41 and 77 and 71? He said 700. How many thirty threes in 777? He said, 23 thirty threes and 18 over. His recollection of numbers is almost as wonderful as his power to combine them. I submit these facts to the consideration and reasoning of mental philosophers; for whoever has carefully read this paper, knows as much as I know of this living wonder.

JOHN W. HANNER.
Huntsville, Ala. June 11th 1844.

Foreign News

30 Days Later

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

By the last steam packet from England, we received our regular papers from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester, &c. From the Guardian of July 31, we extract the following

VARIETIES.

The daguerotype is in full operation at Hobart Town.

It is reported that Government intends to fortify the whole extent of the channel coast of England.

Among the marriages announced in the Times last week was that of a "Mr. Emperor Adrian."

Advance of Wages.—The manufacturers of Carlisle have given the weavers an advance of 8d. per "cut," which will be about ten per cent.

Lord Brougham is expected to arrive in the river in the course of a few days, the requisite arrangements having been made for his lordship's reception at Brougham Hall.

Game laws on the Continent.—The constitutional tribunal of Lille has recently decided that larks are game, and that it is unlawful to carry them about even when alive!

A Berlin paper states, that the Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of Alexander Newski on Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador in England.

The *Waterhampton Chronicle* states, that an old woman of 87, residing in an almshouse at Leek, is now cutting a complete set of new teeth.

Upwards of 54,000,000 francs have been expended in Paris since 1834, in establishing sewers, water pipes, fountains, and paving the streets of that capital.

A letter from Dresden states, that since the recent troubles at Prague, letters arriving at Dresden from Bohemia are almost all opened by the authorities, and re-sealed with the imperial arms.

The present parliament has this month completed its third year, and during that period there have been no fewer than 131 fresh elections, occasioned by deaths, resignations, elections to offices, &c.

It appears certain (says the Nuremberg Correspondent) that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will meet at the baths of Ischia; but, it is added, that the intended meeting is unconnected with politics.

It is said, that Sir James Graham has sent a police officer to France to claim Richard Dadd, the madman who murdered his father. His imprisonment in France, for an assault, has just expired.

At a London and American shell fish establishment in Liverpool, two monster lobsters, which together weighed 47 lbs., have been exhibited within the past few days, having been imported from America.

The Lisbon advices of the 17th inst., announce, that the affairs of the government are in such a miserable plight that it had been obliged to suspend its payments; a bill for so small a sum as £120 having been protested!

There is now growing in the garden of Mr. Shaw, Cockpit Yard, Chesterfield, a vegetable curiosity, in the shape of a white rose, perfectly formed and fully blown, in the centre of which is a no less perfectly formed bud.

Chamber's Journal has increased since the alteration in its form from some what under 60,000, which was the amount latterly printed of the old series, to above 90,000, being an addition of more than one-half.

At the annual distribution of prizes of the City of London School, it was announced that Mr. Beaufoy had established a scholarship of £50 per annum for the encouragement of mathematical science.

Ancient pottery, on which zigzags, spiral, and concentric circles are found, are at least 3,000 years old. There are specimens in the British Museum. Hitherto they were thought to be Byzantine; they are of the Cyclopean period.

A confidential clerk of the Birmingham Town and District Bank, absconded on Thursday, with twelve £100 Bank of England notes. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension, and he has since been apprehended in Chester.

Last week, there was sent to London, from Don Park, near Woolton, a rye straw, measuring nine feet. The rye is the field from which it was taken is higher than has ever been seen in this country, the lowest straw being at least six feet.

As a proof of the depression in the value of agricultural property in Sydney, it has been remarked that the *Sydney Herald* contains an advertisement to let a farm of 112 acres, and offering to make the person who will take it a present of some cows into the bargain.

The proportion of books which pay for the expenses of printing and publishing is small; of those which leave profit, very small; of those which reach a second edition, not one in 1840; of those which pass through more than two, not one in many thousands.—*New Quarterly Review*.

Smuggling.—A large quantity of tobacco, upwards of 3,000 lbs, was lately seized, by information, from a cave in a slate-quarry, at Aberporth, near St. David's Head, by the Arrow cutter, and taken to Plymouth. The landing was effected by a celebrated French smuggling cutter.

It appears by an article in the *Swabian Mercury*, that there is a great deal of emigration from Hesse Darmstadt to Algeria. Several families of cultivators, says that journal, recently quitted the village of Obenheim, which is situated in one of the richest districts of the country.

Riots in Bohemia.—The Nuremberg Correspondent states, that the working classes of Brood, in Bohemia, had risen en masse, and destroyed several factories. Troops had arrived, however, from the neighboring garrisons, and no doubt was entertained of the restoration of order.

The Earl of Ducie, "the farmers' enemy," as the monopolists designate him, has carried off four silver medals, besides more substantial rewards, for the best agricultural machines exhibited at the Southampton Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.

A quadrille was not danced—but swam in the river Seine the other day, by a party of gentlemen, in one of the large bathing establishments in Paris. There was a splendid band of music, and the swimmers acquitted themselves with much ability.

An application has been made to the committee of privileges in the house of lords to restore the dormant title of the earldom of Levenax or Lennox. There are four claimants—Lord Napier; Napier of Napier; Lennox of Woodhead; and Haldane of Glenegles. This is one of the most ancient titles in Scotland.—*Glasgow Courier*.

Size of Farms.—The Maidstone Farmers' Club resolved on Thursday last, after discussion, "That it appears to the members of this club that in this district, it is most beneficial to the community at large that arable farms should not exceed 500 acres in extent, nor be less than 250 acres."—*Maidstone Gazette*.

The cities of Scotland are competing with each other in the excellent object of founding public baths. Dundee is to have this convenience for the people.—Lord Kinnaird has promised to give a hundred pounds towards the formation of a bath, and Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, five guineas.

Starch is manufactured in Australia so cheaply and successfully, that no imported starch can enter into legitimate competition with it. It therefore behoves those who desire the advancement of our domestic manufactures, to admit the free admission of letters to Europe, instructing future shipments.—*Adelaide Observer*.

Mortality of Tailors.—In the registered causes of death of 233 persons, entered during 1843, in the eastern and western unions of the metropolis, under the general head of "tailor," no less than 123 are registered as having died of diseases of the respiratory organs, of which 92 were of consumption.

The Duke of Sussex's Library.—On Saturday took place, at Evan's Pall Mall, the 24th and last day's sale of the first or "theological" part of the library of the late Duke of Sussex. The proceeds of the 24 days' sale are £8,300, &c. The whole library, on the valuation of it preparatory to it being offered to the government, agreeably to the duke's will, to be purchased for the nation, was under £16,000.

A Rustic Senator.—A member of the Connecticut legislature, who was invited to a soiree given by Governor Baldwin, indulged himself with an ice-cream.—While spooning it into his mouth, in imitation of his neighbors, he advanced to an inmate of the house, and whispered in a confidential tone, "Your cream, as you call it, is sweetened first-rate; but I guess you didn't know it was froz; did ye?"

The Landowners and Railway.—It was given in evidence before the select committee, that no less a sum than £9,500,000 has been expended by railway companies in England and Scotland, on land and "compensation." This is about an average of £2,000 a mile. On the Paris and Rouen Railway, the item was £2,300 a mile. The average in Belgium is £2,750 a mile.—*Railway Record*.

A seizure of about four tons of unmanufactured tobacco—the duty upon which would amount to about £1,300, was on Wednesday morning made by P. Moore, Esq. principal officer at North Shields, on board of the *Eclipse*, Captain Clark, from Holland. The tobacco was concealed among the ballast in the hold of

the vessel. Three of the crew were taken into custody.

There are about 60,000 Europeans in the whole of Algeria more than the half of whom are not French, but consist nearly of all European nations, but principally Spaniards. In Oran alone, out of a population of 8 or 9,000 Christians, or Europeans, there are 6,000 Spaniards.—Out of the 30,000 French civilians, the 4-5ths, or 24,000, are people employed for the army, or shopkeepers and petty dealers, or masters of cafes and hotels, &c.

The wooden ware annually made in Northern Massachusetts including one million of chairs, and vast quantities of tables, bedsteads, tubs, pails, pianos, bureaux, brooms, brushes, and other articles, is estimated to exceed fifteen thousand. Ships sailing from Boston for the southern ports, the West Indies, and South America, often take wooden ware between decks, and fill the hold with ice, of which article forty thousand tons are annually exported from Boston.

The *Nouveliste* (a Bruges paper) states that it has been ascertained that a picture of large dimensions, which has been many years placed above the chief altar of the church of Wyngene (West Flanders) is from the pencil of Rubens. This painting, of which no one before was aware of the author, represents the adoration of the infant Jesus by the shepherds in the stable at Bethlehem. The work is said to be one of the finest examples of the "Prince of Flemish painters."

The Artesian well at Southampton.—This well, though uncompleted, is a work of the greatest magnitude, lying with, if it does not surpass, the great well of Grenelle, by which Paris has lately been supplied. The depth of the Southampton well is at present 13,000 feet. The shaft descends through 78 feet of alluvium, 300 feet of clay similar to the London clay (which is a general substratum in the Southampton basin,) and through another 100 feet of plastic clay, before it reaches the chalk, through which it descends 100 feet still further.

Consumption of fish in Birmingham.—Few persons have any idea of the large consumption of fish in our market, especially during the present season. We have ourselves learned with some surprise, that it is no uncommon occurrence for one hundred tons of salmon to arrive during the week, by railway, from Liverpool. This immense supply is obtained from the Irish fisheries, but chiefly from the Shannon, and is only a small proportion of the extensive importations from the north and south of Ireland.—*Birmingham Journal*.

Political Sentiments of the Wesleyans.—The Wesleyan Chronicle of last week presents its readers with an interesting and useful table, containing the number of Wesleyan voters in twenty-nine cities and boroughs, and seven country districts, of which four belongs to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the manner in which they disposed of their suffrages at the last election. From this it appears, that out of the total number of 1,843 voters in these boroughs, 1,370 voted on that occasion for liberal, 308 only, or about one-sixth, for tory candidates.

From the *Albany Atlas*.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

West Sandlake, August 10th.

It having been generally understood that Gov. Bouck was to visit us to-day, in accordance with an arrangement with a committee of the tenants, there was accordingly a large turn out, of probably some 2000 of the tenantry. A flag was raised, having on it the representation of an Indian, with the motto—

"Down with the Rent."

And in one of the windows of a tavern was placed a transparency, representing another "native" with the motto—

"The land is mine saith the Lord."

About 150 of the celebrated, though anomalous tribe of Indians, who have been the instrument of all the trouble, were also in attendance. These savages presented a most comical and grotesque appearance, and certainly looked any thing but ferocious, or ferociously inclined. They wore masks in most cases of glazed muslin, with apertures for sight and breathing, covering the head and neck entirely, and blouses of calico, decorated with party coloured patches, furs &c, and from their ears hung large brass rings, while a few had strings of beads hanging from their noses. The chiefs, as they were termed, were more profusely decorated, and by way of distinction bore long spears. They were variously armed, some carrying swords, bits of scythes, knives, and threatening cheese knives, others clubs and muskets, while all had pistols in their belts. The language spoken I believe was our common vernacular, mouthed with a strange intonation, with an occasional sprinkling of Dutch. "Natives" was the term generally applied by the chiefs in addressing them, although they were probably divided into several tribes, as I heard one of the leaders designated as the Tuscarora chief.

At about half past ten o'clock, the approach of the Executive of the State was announced by the repeated discharges of a six pounder, the usual signal gun of the insurgents, which was placed at the four corners. His Excellency on entering the village, was received by a committee and escorted to the house of Mr. Burton A. Thomas, where the committee of conference of one from each town on the manner, awaited to receive him. The Natives, while the conference was going on, withdrew to a neighbouring wood.

The Governor remained in conference with the committee for some two or three hours. In the meantime, the people who had flocked into the village were gathered into crowds and knots, discussing with much apparent feeling and excitement, the rent question, and indulging in various surmises as to the character and result of the conference.

At about 2 o'clock the Governor and the committee adjourned to dinner, when the church bell was rung, and the people assembled in front of the church.

Mr. Gregory, one of the Committee of Conference, then mounted the stand and addressed them. He detailed the particulars of the interview with Gov. Bouck. He stated that he had proposed to the Governor that the question as to the title should be left to the Governors of any three of the New England states, (Connecticut excepted) for their examination and decision. To this he said Governor Bouck demurred, for the reason that they were common men like himself, with one exception, that of Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, who was a lawyer, and therefore were not a whit more competent to decide. He also said that the Governor had informed them that he had directed the sheriff of the county not to serve any process without previously consulting the Attorney General and the Justices of the Supreme Court. He concluded with an earnest exhortation to them to stand firm on the ground they had taken, and continue to resist any attempt to enforce the payment of their rents by all possible means. No matter what is done, he said they must refuse the payment of rent, and must rely on their arms—the arms of the law, which was as much on their side as on that of their opponents. The orator added that he was informed the Attorney General had given it as his opinion that the sheriff had not exerted the entire power vested in him, and that until he had done so, the State Executive could do nothing in the matter.

When the speaker had concluded, the Indians came galloping furiously into the village under another discharge from the six pounder. One of them unfortunately was thrown from his horse, and trampled upon by those who followed. Upon picking him up he was found to be much injured and he was carried into a neighboring house, where he died in about an hour after. His name was *Corse*.

While the Indians were engaged in attending to their wounded comrade, the Governor was escorted down to the meeting in front of the church, where he received the greetings of the people. While engaged in shaking hands with them, the Indians came down again, and formed in a circle completely surrounding the Governor and the people. This it is understood was against the express wishes of his Excellency, and upon the chief manifesting a desire to greet him, he immediately left the ground. The Indians then dispersed, as did most of the people, and the Governor left for Albany.

Thickness of the Crust of the Earth.

The first investigation of importance that presents itself, is the thickness of the crust on which we dwell. We have seen that this ought to be continually increasing, though with increasing slowness, and that there was a time when it was so thin as to be almost in a state of fusion. We have stated, that the increase of temperature observed, is about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent. In all probability, however, the increase will yet be found to be in geometrical progression, as investigation is extended; in which case the present crust will be much thinner than we have calculated it to be; and should this be found to be correct, the ingenious theory will become a subject of more importance, in a geological point of view, than we are at present disposed to consider it. Taking, then, as correct, the present observed rate of increase, the temperature would be as follows.

Water will boil at the depth of 2,430 yards.

Lead melts at the depth of 8,400 yards.

There is red heat the depth of 7 miles.

Gold melts at 21 miles.

Cast iron at 74 miles.

Soft iron at 97 miles.

And at the depth of 100 miles, there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed; a temperature capable of fusing platinum, porcelain, and indeed the hardest substance we are acquainted with. These temperatures show that the earth is fluid at the depth of 100 miles, and little more than the soil on which we tread is fit for the habitation of organized beings.

Relics.—In the cellar of a house in Portsmouth, N. H., recently, the bones of two or more individuals were discovered, six feet below the surface; also, buried with them, two clay smoking pipes, and an old fashioned axe. There is no doubt that these are Indian relics. The house, which had just been taken down, had been standing over one hundred years, and as there had probably been no Indian burial, within what is now the compact part of the town, for more than two hundred years, the relics must be of that age, at least.

At Philadelphia, recently, in digging for a foundation on the site of the Old Academy, in Fourth street, the workmen came to a coffin, which broke to pieces at the first blow of the spade, and exposed a portion of the mouldering remains of its tenant. The handles of the coffin were perforated with the rust, though in some places traces of the silver plating could be seen. The Academy was commenced in 1741, and finished in 1744; it was intended as a meeting house for the celebrated Whitfield, but the funds

failed, it was purchased by a subscription raised by Dr. Franklin, about 1750, for an Academy or College. It is, therefore, to be supposed that the interments took place between the years 1741 and 1750. In the course of their excavations, the workmen have dug up a number of coffins, of all sizes.—*Reveille*.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1844.

O Wisdom!—A Newspaper Editor is so much like every body, it takes

Some skill, and thought, and time, to find him

Alas! he writes and shines, & shines and writes,

Just like a jack-o-lantern on the plain,

And fame, so like the faint of a shav'd pig,

With tail greas'd, slips through his hand like an eel

And then he wonders why his luck is bad;

A man of letters, news, and knowledge too,

Not "quired" by ten thousand hearts of oak,

That know the worth and want of mighty men!

O could I been born with a silver spoon

So near one hand, that I could have entic'd

A golden wedge with 't'other—then I think,

While lawyers roll in wealth (but never go

To law themselves!) and doctors, bless my stars,

Who puke, and purge, and bleed, and sweat,

For life,

Both old and young, (but never touch themselves,

While they for "practice" claim a "dreadful bill."

That must be paid, 'Moll,'s muly' goes;

I think, I think I'd let the people think,

When they walk by themselves,

And talk by themselves,

And themselves doth say, it is true; it is true!

Beware of thy selves,

And take care of yourselves—

The Doctor and Lawyer cares nothing for you!

Agnes of the reigning Sovereigns in this

world on the first of January 1844.

King of Sweden, (now dead) 80

The Pope of Rome, 78

The King of the French, 70

Emperor of China, 62

King of Wurtemberg, 62

King of Bavaria, 57

King of Denmark, 54

King of the Belgians, 50

Emperor of Austria, 50

King of Prussia, 50

Autocrat of Russia, 47

King of Saxony, 46

King of Sardinia, 45

King of Naples, 34

King of the Greeks, 26

Queen of Portugal, 25

Queen of Great Britain, 24

Sultan of Turkey, 13

Queen of Spain, 10

Pseudo-ocrat of the United States, 54

do of Texas, 50

do of Mexico, 60

do of Brazil, 65

Governor General of Canada, -00

Free Governments of the Indians not heard from.

Extra Manuvers.—By the N. Y. Sun, we learn that Gen. James Arlington Bennett, of Arlington House, Long Island, has issued a "feeler" to the President of Texas, to know on what condition he may locate 5,000 troops in that nation, and signs himself, "James Arlington Bennett, Inspector and Major General Nauvoo Legion."

In the first place, more than a year ago, Gen. Bennett sent his resignation to the Commander of the Legion, which was accepted by the Court Martial. In the next place there is no such officer in the Nauvoo Legion, as "Inspector and Major General." The only one that has any resemblance, is the "Adjutant and Inspector General," according to the revised laws of said Legion, and that is now, and always has been filled by Hugh M'Fall, a worthy citizen of Hancock county. We care not how many men are Generals, nor how many men fight for Texas, if they will let the Nauvoo Legion alone; that has nothing to do with Texas. Peace gentlemen!

Death.—H. A. Muhlenberg died suddenly of apoplexy in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th ult. His death, being a candidate for Governor, by the democrats of Pa., will leave a "wake" to be closed by some less fortunate key stone.

The Democrats and Whigs.—When a hawk and a snake were once at war very fiercely, a spectator cried out:—"Fight on, odds which beats;" and really there seems to be no loss or gain in the predominance of either party now. They both despise each other like the *patriots* and *plebians*—but what of it! Shallow water always shows the most bubbles.

Short Articles.—Canada is full of discontent; great earthquake along the shore of Connecticut; John Tyler has backed out as a candidate for the next Presidency; England is on the eve of receiving another "heir" apparent of the fourth magnitude, "to rule Britannia;" Col Stone of the "Commercial" died recently at Saratoga Springs; the Evening Transcript of St. Louis, has expired; the steamer Judge McLane, has been snagged in the Ohio river; a deep snow

fell in August on the white mountain of Canada; the latter end of the flood at New Orleans is now dangerously breaking through the levee; a man by the name of Clock drowned himself recently in Connecticut river, that clock has stopped of course; the abolitionists say, don't poll us nor clay us at the next election; the Lord has improved the "rapids" for the last six months, more than Congress can, during its existence, if it should continue to the age of Methuselah,—plenty of water makes a river.

Negro Wu.—A large St. Louis Negro says, "wall Sam, I see you hab dat same ole whip saw, eh? O yes, Jim, I've a hos wid dat for any ting, I and saw—boat bullys, weh-ah weh-ah—"Yes Sam" but dare is one saw mash you and yourn all to pok a-nut. I tink old Whellington must had im at Waterloo, and dey say dare be one up de river some where—"Why what you mean Jim? Why! do you giv em up Sam? No—but what about de Whellington Saw. Wah Sam, a meat saw—oh pok! you don't cum it on dis Nigger, Whellington never hab meat saw, dat was "war-saw," wah-eh wah-eh. Wah, oh! dat be de wust saw on ath.

Elder Lyman Wight, last week, removed up the river, with a company of about 150 saints, to settle on government lands in Wisconsin Territory. He calculated to locate 60 or 80 miles above Prairie du chien.

Honorificabili inhabitantibusque.

A pretty long caption, but the nature of the case seems to justify it. For some time our foreign exchange papers, especially from London, have been discussing the merits of the practice of opening letters at the British General Post Office, in order to pry into other men's business, learn the secrets of other nations, and take a little advantage of the times. The French growl about the custom as unjust and unnational; and if we are not mistaken, the plenipotentiaries, generally consider John Bull as fallen back upon a "reserved right" that disagrees with our caption, and the honor of all nations. The "London Chronicle," which may be looked upon as the Queen's mouth piece, among the various positions of the case, thus discourses:

"The committee may settle the difficulty by a simple statement of facts; for, as to the power of opening letters in special cases, a month seldom passes without applications being made to the Home office to stop the letters addressed to the families, or friends, of criminals, who have escaped from justice, in order to discover their hiding place, and to force a restitution of their plunder, which have been complied with, hitherto, by every Home Secretary, almost as a matter of course.

We do not say this power is indispensable, or right, but we say broadly that it has existed almost from time immemorial, and has been largely used. Every banking house knows it, we could name twenty commercial men who have told us that they have recovered large sums of money by the aid of the Post office, which has enabled them to trace fraudulent debtors, and fugitive clerks, when every other means had failed, and if the Home office warrants had been confined to this, we doubt whether we should ever have had a complaint.

But the peculiar odium, that attaches to this power in the hands of Sir James Graham, arises from the supposition that it has been unfairly used; that it has been employed by the Government, as a political weapon against the Chartist, and prostituted in the service of the Continental states; that the exception, is short, has become the rule; that letters have been opened without the plea of necessity, or personal malignity; that no man's correspondence is safe. This it is that has excited the public mind, and produced a degree of interest and excitement, such as we have seldom witnessed upon any similar question; but this, Sir James Graham most peremptorily denies.

Nothing, certainly, could be broader, or bolder, than the way, in which he met the charge brought against him by Mr. Dancombe, on Tuesday, in a speech full of raciness, and happy hits. He should not have shrunk, he said, as the sworn servant of the crown, from any obloquy, that might attach to the discharge of his official duties, but when he saw ex-ministers, privy councillors, men who must have been perfectly aware both of the existence of the power, which they denounced in him, and of its constant application by themselves,—concurring in a vote of censure, intended to crush an individual, and to destroy a right, which he believed it to be essential to preserve, though it could not be so cautiously, or sparingly used,—he resolved, at once, with the concurrence of his colleagues, to call for a solemn, and searching inquiry into his own conduct, and that of his predecessors, pledging himself to show that he had done less than most of those, who had gone before him, and, nothing, that he was not perfectly justified in doing by established practice, as well as by law."

The article from which we extract, is characteristic of an Englishman—long

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We learn by an official report, that sales of the Public Lands for the last year, amounted to 1,639,674 acres, being an excess over the sales of the previous year of 540,476 acres. These sales, says the commissioner, have been the greatest in Missouri, Alabama; and Illinois; but to some extent have been very general—indicating at all points, increase of numbers, industry and enterprise. It was supposed that the demand for the public land during the past season, would have been considerably enhanced by the emigration from foreign countries; but it is not perceptible that such has been the case—being attributable, perhaps, to the fact that heavy investments of this character had been made by the capitalist when speculation was rife among our citizens, and who were constrained, by a change of the times, not only to enter into competition with the Government, but to sell at a price less than the minimum of the Government. The proceeds of sales for the first, second and third quarters of the year amount to \$1,390,426.04; and, including a just estimate for the balance of the calendar year, will be \$2,055,024.012—making an increase upon the proceeds of the preceding year of \$637,062.06.

This increase would doubtless have been very much enlarged under the influence of existing pre-emption laws, which so justly favor the actual settler, the best lands produce nothing more than the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. Of the whole of the lands sold the present year, perhaps not more than two thousand acres have been sold at prices above this minimum.

Giant.—They are growing a giant at Coxsack, in New York, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 pounds, standing at this time 7 feet 1 inch in height, and growing "like mnd." He is described by Dr. Smith as "a great tall, awkward, good natured, sixteen year old boy." He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has a great desire to outgrow all creation; an aspiration quite likely to be reached; for he has good health and good habits. The Doctor thinks he will reach at least another foot, and on the whole we have a very good prospect of raising an "Empire Giant."

Entitled to a Premium.—On last Sunday the wife of a weaver named Carey, residing in Poplar street, Northern Liberties, was delivered of four children, three boys and one girl, all living and now doing well. One of the boys weighed 4 lb. 4 oz., another 5 lb. 12 oz., the other 5 lb., and the girl 4 lb. 4 oz. I am happy in having to say that they are all healthy and fine looking children, and from present appearances are likely to live. The mother is in high spirits.

Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—The St. Augustine News of the 23d inst., says: By an arrival at Key West, a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in laying rails, grading, and otherwise making other preparations for a steam conveyance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and doing away for the present any interest upon cutting a canal at the Isthmus.

Sale of Indian Lands.—The sale of lands comprising a portion of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, acquired by the Ogden Land Company, commenced on the 14th inst. A considerable quantity was disposed of near the city bounds, ranging from \$70 to \$100 per acre.

A Strange Fanciness.—The following ludicrous circumstance took place in Falkirk, last week: The parents of a child about six years of age, on ordering him to bed, were not a little nonplussed by his answering "I'm no gaun to my bed the night, for I deemed the 'streen that I was to sit on a stick and sleep like a hen." Persuasions and threats were all in vain, on a stick he would be; and willing to gratify what appeared to be a momentary notion, the parents in want of a proper bunk, proposed that the back of a chair should serve for his room during the night. No sooner said than done, the child denuded himself of his clothes, hung them on the chair back, mounted his roost, and in a few minutes, to the surprise of all, was fast asleep. He was allowed to remain thus for some time, and on being awakened, it was only by working on his fears that he was ultimately induced to relinquish the bunk for a more comfortable nest. —*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

UNPARALLELED AND DREADFUL AFFRAY.

The Marion (Miss.) paper contains the particulars of a most dreadful occurrence in that place. It says: A Mr. Fisher had put up a brick yard near the town of Marion, on what he supposed public land; and after he had made a considerable quantity of bricks, ready for burning, it was discovered that the land belonged to some person in Georgia, who

appointed a Mrs. Shumacher his agent. Mrs. S. ordered Fisher from the land, and refused to let him move the brick. She notified Fisher, in writing, that he must quit the premises, to which Fisher replied that he would die first, and proceeded to settle up his little matters. Mrs. Shumacher made her will. On the 6th instant, Fisher and his two sons, on one side; Mrs. Shumacher and her husband on the other, all heavily armed with guns and pistols, repaired to the brick-yard. It seems that the Fishers arrived first, and on the arrival of the other party, the battle took place. It is said that Mr. Shumacher fired the first gun, which was succeeded by a general firing from both parties, in which Mrs. Shumacher was mortally, and Southey Fisher dangerously, wounded. Eight guns were fired, and two shot by Mrs. Shumacher herself; she lived about twelve or thirteen hours after received the wound, and expired. It is thought that Fisher will recover. Mr. Shumacher has been committed to the jail of this county.

CONVENIENCE OF A DISH KITTLE.—You want nothing of iron ware but a dish kittle, said an old housewife in the backwoods, to her daughter who had just got married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kittle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour that into a pitcher; then boiled my potatoes in it and set them on a warm plate, while I stewed up the meat in it. I used to milk it in—and always after a meal I fed the pigs out of the dish kittle. You can do a great deal with a dish kittle, Sally, if you are only a mind to."

THE FIRST STEAM BOAT.—She excited the astonishment of the inhabitants on the shore of the Hudson, many of whom had never heard of an engine, much less of a steam boat. She was described by some, who had distinctly seen her pass in the night, as a monster moving on the waters, defying the tide, and breathing flames and smoke. Her volumes of smoke and fire, by night, attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding the wind and tide were adverse to its progress, they saw, with astonishment, that it was rapidly approaching them; and when it came so near that the noise of the machinery and paddles was heard, the crew, in some instances, sunk beneath the deck from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approaching horrible monster, which was marching on the tides, and lighting its path by the fire it vomited! All this took place, not in regions explored by "Sinbad, the Sailor," but on the river Hudson, thirty-seven years ago.

Tincher Documents.—A gold watch was taken from Tincher, the Cincinnati counterfeit after his arrest, marked as follows, presented to A. Morgan by Mrs. Hewitt. In memory of his cousin, Chas. Grant Hewitt. A letter was found on his table to a man in Hosier land, requesting him to come to the city and speculate in counterfeit money, which he said had been got up in first rate style. The letter was all ready for mailing. Another letter was in the house from a man in the New Orleans City Prison, stating that a fellow there had turned States evidence, and revealed the names of all the counterfeiters in the United States. And his, Tincher's, among the rest. Some names mentioned in this letter, says the Commercial, will lead, it is expected to the arrest of certain men in high places, both in the west and in New York city—men who are now above suspicion.

Cultivation of the strawberry.—The usual time for transplanting strawberry plants is August. That time is chosen because they have then done bearing. Buds set out in August will bear fruit next summer. The ground should be well prepared. The plants should be trimmed and set in rows fifteen inches apart. The plants should be kept free from weeds and well watered until they commence a new growth. Moss or oak leaves laid between the rows in the spring will keep the ground moist and improve the fruit. Should the frosts in the spring throw the plants out of the ground, they can be pressed into the earth again by the foot.

The soil proper for the common variety of strawberry, as well as all others, is light, warm, and gravelly; and the manure to be applied should be exclusively vegetable, and not animal manure. The usual practice is to manure the ground with rotten dung, with a view to increase the size and quantity of the fruit; but in doing this the flavor of the fruit is destroyed in proportion to the richness of the soil. Besides, high manuring produces strong vines and little fruit. Rotten leaves, decayed wood, ashes, in small quantity, mixed with other vegetable substances in a compost heap, will make better manure for strawberries than any animal substance whatever.

NOTICE.

Fellowship was, last evening, withdrawn from Elders Rigdon, James Emmet, and Zachariah Wilson, by the Counsel of the Twelve, and on Sunday next the matter will be laid before the church for their action.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 3d of September.
Levi Barker, 7y 2m 20d; bloody flux.
Abraham Mendenhall, 4m 5d; congestion on the Brain.
Joseph H. Rigby, 2m 11d; inflammation.

Olena Thothas, 10m 6d; whooping cough and canker.
Lester Gaylord, 36y 9m; fever.
John M. Callam, 48y 3m 2d; chill fever.

Rebecca Black, 23d.
Diantha Bruce, 22d. Canker.
Alonza Williams, 2y 10m 26d; cranium.
Alfred Lamoreaux, 1y 6m 21d; Hooping cough and fits.

Wm. Anderson Frost, 1y 3m 14d; teething.
Cory Homes, 1y; chill fever.

Mary C. J. Robinson, 1y 7m 14d; diarrhoea.
Miss Pamela M. Michael, 30y; bilious fever.
Total 15.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

WOOD wanted at this office immediately. Sept. 3:
Also—TEN THOUSAND BRICK.

NOTICE.—There will be an election held on Friday the 13th instant, at one o'clock, p. m. on the vacant square north east of the Temple, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General of the 2d cohort of the Nauvoo Legion.

CHAS. C. RICH,
Major General N. L.

Sept 13 1844—19th

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PEOPLE OF NAUVOO, and adjacent country, the subscribers have opened a commission store, where they will sell or exchange any kind of property, such as wagons, oxen, horses, cows, sheep, furniture, and in fact any thing that was ever made to sell or traffic on. We have also opened a land agency where we will take houses, lots, lands to sell or exchange so as to suit those who will be so kind as to patronize us; having been long in the business, we think to give entire satisfaction. Farmers having wheat or other grain in the country will do well to leave it at their store, on Parley street, one block east of Main.

WADE, & CO.

Sept 3-3m.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they will have on hand and for sale this fall, a large assortment of peach, apple, and other fruit trees. Consisting in part of about 5,000 inoculated peach trees.

Truby's early red, Free White blossom, do
Large early York, do Late yellow, do
Reeve's favorites, do Late Delaware, do
Yellow rare ripe, do Bishop's large late, do
Red rare ripe, do Malden's large late, do
Early rare ripe, do Yellow smock late, do
Morrison red, do Lemon, do
Red cheek Malacaton, do Cling
Hill's Madeira, do Rodman's, do
Morris white, do Ridgways late yellow, do
Heath, do low, do
Fry's peach, do Late sleath, do
Reybold's large red, do Algiers winter, do
Ward's late, do

All those who wish to obtain a supply of choice fruit trees, will please to send in their bills or make application to the subscribers in Nauvoo.

J. & Wm. Mendenhall.

P. S. The above trees will all be inoculated or grafted, and can be had for about 20cts. per tree.

Sept 4-3w.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

M. R. J. M. and MISS A. B. COLE, having withdrawn from the school for the present, it will be continued by the subscriber, who hopes by devoting all his energies to the advancement of his pupils, to merit the approbation of all who may favor him with their patronage. If the school should become large enough to render it necessary for another teacher, Mr. and Miss Cole will attend.

Terms of tuition per quarter of 60 days.
Spelling, reading and writing, \$2.00
Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$2.50
Natural Philosophy, \$3.00
Book keeping, 4.00
No allowance for absentees, unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement; the fact of a child attending the school will be considered as a contract on the part of the parent for his or her tuition the remainder of the term. Parents will please see that their children attend as regular as possible, as it is impossible for any scholar to learn who is irregular in his attendance at school.

E. W. B. KELSEY.
Nauvoo, Aug 26 1844—1f.

NOTICE.

THE first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to parade near the stand east of the Temple, on the 2d Saturday 14th day of Sept next, as follows: The companies at 8 o'clock a. m.; regiments at 9 o'clock a. m. the cohort at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform military duty armed and equip as the law directs.

By order of GEORGE MILLER,
Brigadier Gen.
D. H. REDFIELD,
Brigade Major.
Nauvoo, Sept 1st 1844.

WOOD WANTED.

A GOOD quantity of steam boat wood for which a fair price will be paid, delivered at Kimball's landing, by KIMBALL.

Sept. 4-19th.

FRESH GOODS.
A large and general assortment of Queen's ware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest, at KIMBALL'S.

Sept. 4-19th.

NOTICE.
THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the first cohort of the Nauvoo Legion, are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, to meet at the stand a few rods east of the Temple on Friday the 13th of Sept next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of GEORGE MILLER,
Brigadier Gen.
D. H. REDFIELD,
Brigade Major.

NOTICE.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion are hereby ordered to attend officer drill, a few rods north east of the Temple, on Friday the 13th of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,
Brigadier Gen.
JOHN BILLS,
Brig. Maj.

Aug. 23, 1844

GENERAL ORDERS.

FOR the second cohort of the Nauvoo Legion:—The cohort is hereby ordered to parade on the vacant block a few rods north east from the Temple on the second Saturday, 14th day of September next, as follows: The companies will parade at 8 o'clock, a. m.; the regiments at 9 o'clock, a. m.; the cohort will be formed at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the Brigadier General will take command immediately after.

By order of CHAS. C. RICH,
Brigadier Gen.
JOHN BILLS,
Brig. Major.

Aug. 23, 1844

From the St. Louis Price Current.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1844.

Asks—per lb.	from	to
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	9	10
Acres—per dozen.	14 00	16 00
Collins.	12 00	14 00
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bale Rope Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Beeswax—per lb.	70	75
Caster Beans—per bushel.	70	75
Candler—per lb.	30	33
Sperm.	8	9
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
Stearine.	14 00	16 00
Coal—per ton.	16	18
Lehigh.	16	18
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	8	7
Missouri and Illinois.	13	15
Copper—per lb.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Jays.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Havans.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Rio.	7 1/2	7 3/4
St. Domingo.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Laguays.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	15
Copper—No. 2.	12	14
Braziers.	25	30
Shraders.	25	30
Bottom.	43	50
Flax.	43	50
Cordage—per lb.	12 1/2	14
Manilla.	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope.	2 1/2	2 50
Med Corda, Manilla, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	75	1 00
Flough Lines.	19 1/2	20
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19 1/2	20
Pittsburgh.	19 1/2	20
Common.	19 1/2	20
Domestic—per yard.	7	10
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2	11 1/2
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	6 1/2	11 1/2
Brown Drillings.	11	14
Brown Broad.	11	14
Lowell Oze bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia.	11	15
Ticking, 3-4 and 4-4.	55	65
Saltines.	32	40
Kentucky Jeans.	32	40
Cotton Cheeks.	9	14
Brillings.	9	14
Mixed Summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	20
Madder, per lb.	1 1/2	1 45
Logwood.	2 1/2	3
Indigo, Sp. cerrood.	2 1/2	3
Copperas.	2 1/2	3
Cambric, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Drugs & Medicines.	22	22
Ginseng, per lb.	6	8
Salutaria, Western.	6	8
Eastern.	6	8
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	2 50	2 75
Brimstone.	6	6
Epsom Salts.	6	6
Four Sulpher.	7 1/2	8
Cream Tartar.	7 1/2	8
Turkey Opium.	3 75	4
Camphor.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	49	50
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Salt Soda.	5	5
Feathers—per lb.	21	22
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00	4 25
Country.	3 75	4 00
Rye.	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	45	51
Fruits.	67	1 00
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Green, per lb.	1 25	1 50
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Almonds, a. s. per lb.	18	20
Raspberries, M. S. per box.	2 40	2 50
H. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, per lb.	11	12 1/2
Currents, Zante.	16	18
Figs, per drum.	0 00	0 00
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Figs & Peaches.	1 00	4 00
Buffalo, per robe.	13	22
Deer shaves, per lb.	10	18
Red and Blue, in hair.	6	12 1/2
Greys.	2 00	3 50
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Outer, per skin.	2 00	3 50
Muskat.	12	14
Raccoon.	12	14
Wild Cat.	12	14
Fox, grey.	12	14
Minch.	12	14

Bear, per skin.	1 00	3 00
Fish.		
Mackerel, No. 1, per bb.	14 00	14 00
No. 2.	21 00	11 00
No. 3.	15 00	8 00
Lake Trout.	15 00	8 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	60	
Crabs—per bushel.		
Whites.	55	60
Rye.	35	40
Corn.	45	50
Barley.	40	45
Oats.	35	40
Beans.	35	40
Glaze—per bot.	85	1 00
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	2 75	4 75
12 by 18.	1 00	0 00
Gunpowder—per keg.	8 50	7 00
Dupont's.	8 00	6 50
Lafitte's.	4 00	4 50
—blasting, [12	13
Quarry Bags.		
Hemp—per 112 lb.	100 00	110 00
Water rotted.	60 00	68 00
Dew rotted.		
Hides—per lb.		
Dry.	3	3 1/2
Green.	3	3 1/2
Salted.	3 1/2	4 00
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	7	12 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	30	35
Hon. Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	4 1/2
Band.	5	6 1/2
Horse Shoes.	7	8
Hops.	7	8
Sheet.	7	8
Nail Rods.	7	8
Boiler Iron.	7	8
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	5
Junata.	4 1/2	5
Beston.	4 1/2	5
Castings, per lb.	4 1/2	5
Foundry.	4 1/2	5
Lead.		
Fig.	3 50	4 00
Bar.	3 50	4 00
Sheet.	3 50	4 00
Pipe.	3 50	4 00
Line, per bushel.		
Common.	10	12
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	18	22
Shirting.	24	28
Upper, per side.	1 50	2 50
Calcutta, per dozen.	20 00	30 00
Bride.	20 00	30 00
Morocco.	20 00	30 00
Molasses, per gallon.	32	33
New Orleans.	34	35
Sugar House.		
Naval Stores.		
Tar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
Pitch, per bbl.	0 75	1 00
Roan.	3 00	3 50
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	3 50	4 00
Varnish, bright.	35	40
Okum, per lb.	9	10
Old.		
Lined, per gallon.	75	80
Sperm, winter.	87	1 00
Summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	25	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	18 00	17 00
Caster, per gallon.	70	75
Points.		
White Lead.	7	8
Red.	10	12
Chrome Yellow.	40	45
Green.	4	5
Spanish Brown.	4	5
Provisions.		
Beef, Prime.	4 75	5 00
Prime.	3 75	3 50
Tongues, per dozen.	4 25	0 00
Butter.	3 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	3 50	0 00
—Mess.	8 00	5 00
—M. O.	6 75	7 00
—Prime.	5 75	5 25
—P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	1 1/2	2
Bacon, Hams.	1 1/2	2
—	1 1/2	2
—do. Canned.	1 1/2	2
—Middings.	1 1/2	2
—Shoulders.	1 1/2	2
Hog round.	2 1/2	3
—do.	2 1/2	3
—Butter.	2 1/2	3
—Cheese, common.	2 1/2	3
—Western Reserve.	2 1/2	3
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Queen Victoria at the Opera.—A grand fête was in preparation at the Opera. Since 1834 nothing of the sort had taken place. Queen Victoria was to be present in her state box and state costume surrounded by the highest nobility of her court. I had great difficulty in procuring a ticket of admission, for on this occasion a stall cost six guineas, and boxes were let as high as thirty guineas. Three boxes near the stage, thrown into one, and filled with blue satin and crimson velvet, and silver fringe, besides being profusely ornamented with gold and surrounded with trophies, awaited the youthful sovereign. Two men at arms in the costume of the middle ages, with tall baldricks stood upright beneath the royal box, of which they seemed to be the pillars, so statue-like and immovable did they appear. At half-past seven the Queen made her entrance; she wore a magnificent diadem of diamonds, and her blue dress glittered with precious stones. Prince Albert, in a scarlet uniform, accompanied her Majesty; the ladies in waiting were the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Countess of Dunmore. Behind these I remarked the Earl of Jersey and Lord Edward Bruce. The curtain rose immediately, and on the stage, at the back of which was an immense scene representing the Queen crowned by divers allegorical figures, Lablache, at the head of the entire Italian company, commenced "God save the Queen!" The theatre rang with shouts of applause, which her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged with infinite grace.

[Dr. Arincourt's Three Kingdoms. "God save the Queen!"—What! in his dress? He never will, his faith that wins.]

Phenomena at the Grandes Mulets. Mount Blanc.—The Grandes Mulets are two rocks which project from the Glacier des Bossons, whose summits are so pointed and their sides so perpendicular that the snow does not rest upon them. Here we halted for the night. They had loaded a caisson in the valley previous to our departure, and were to discharge it when they saw us (through their telescope) arrive at this point. (Grandes Mulets), which they did, but neither myself nor the guides heard the report, although some of our guides said they saw the smoke. I had taken up with me six old pigeons, the strongest and shiest I could find in the pigeon house of the hotel, and now determined to let two of them off from the rock, the time being marked on a small piece of parchment, and attached by a string to one leg. I had desired the landlord to note the time when the pigeons made their appearance at Chamonix. I then tossed one of them a few feet in the air, that he might see to take his direction, when, to my surprise, he fluttered a little, and came down nearly as rapidly as I had thrown him up. When we then attempted to catch him, he endeavored to fly, but, being unable to rise, he fluttered about, ran with his wings extended a few yards, and was easily taken. I presumed he might have been injured by the confinement in the basket, and so I made the same experiment with three others, the result being the same: proving that the rarity of the air was too great for their supporting themselves. But the next day, in descending, we let them off about half way down, between the Grandes Mulets and the upper point of vegetation, and they took their courses for Chamonix, and were, doubtless, safely at home long before we reached the perpetual snow line. [Profes. Silliman.]

Postage Opposition Meeting.—The citizens of Lockport have held a large meeting to take into consideration the subject of the interference of the General Post office Department with the transmission of letters by Express mails. A series of resolutions were reported to the effect that the persons composing the meeting will "one and all, send our letters by express to all such points as they will reach, and instruct our correspondents abroad to send us through the same medium; and that we will not, while these abuses continue, take letters from the mail sent to us from any of the points reached by the express, except in cases where we have good reason to think we will materially suffer in our interests by the omission." [Miss. Repub.]

Destructive Storm.—Lyons, and its environs, in France, was visited on the night of the 24th of Jan., by a storm of extraordinary violence. The rain fell in torrents, and the hail was so large that in several houses nearly all the windows were broken. In and near the Palace Louis XVIII., several trees were broken down, and more than three hundred birds, which were killed by the hail, were found on the ground next morning. In the Faubourg of the Croix Rousse, the damage was very great, and some buildings are said to have been destroyed by the wind and rain.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how to justly appreciate their value; but there are many who judge of both only by their covering.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of Groceries is just received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

WOOL and woolen yarn wanted at KIMBALL'S.

FRESH GOODS AT KIMBALL'S. JUST received per Osprey, and for sale at his usual low price.

TO THE SAINTS IN LEE COUNTY IOWA TERRITORY.
BROTHER L. S. Dalrymple is requested to collect the tithing for the Temple in your county, and is hereby authorized to receive the same and forward it to Nauvoo as early as possible. By order of the Temple committee. W. CLAYTON, Recorder. Nauvoo July 25th 1844—tf

State of Illinois }
Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.
Ethan Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs. }
Wilson Law, Defendant. }
NOTICE is hereby given to the said Wilson Law that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of Ethan Kimball for the sum of one hundred and forty two dollars and eighty four cents (\$142.84) directed to the sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said Wilson Law, now unless you the said Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgement will be rendered against you in favor of the said Ethan Kimball, and execution will issue against the estate so attached and ordered to be sold to satisfy said debt and costs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Circuit Court at my office at Carthage, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1844.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED!

A NEW lot of GOODS, per steamer OSPREY, just received, which, with the old stock, will be sold cheap for wheat, and so forth. No denture, or double per cent. attached to this stock on account of packing up, or unpacking in "early times" they, all "come and go" like the four seasons, for wheat, and cash, and other trade—that's the hammer! WHEAT on OLD DEBTS will please the Subscriber as much as prompt pay for present purchases.
A gold pro quo yields seed for more; And friend for friend is all the core!
W. P. LYON.
Nauvoo, Variety Store
August, 20th 1844—tf

WANTED.
A pair of patent beam scales to weigh 300 to 1000 lb at KIMBALL'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife Rebecca Chase has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, therefore I forbid any person or persons harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
C. B. CHASE.
Nauvoo August 9th, 1844-17-3w

NEW YORK TAILOR SHOP!

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS; French, English, and American. THE subscriber would take this method to announce to the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he is in the earliest receipt of fashions in America; his shop is on Mulholland St., a few doors west of Beeches tavern, where he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage; his prices cheaper than ever. In order to comply with the times, he will receive in payment most kinds of produce, furniture, lumber, brick, and exchanges of all kinds that will or can be made ready pay 25 per cent. discount for cash. He will also receive orders on the Temple committee. Cutting done and warranted to fit.

N. B.—Gentlemen wanting their cloth cut to advantage, will please call and examine T. Oliver's splendid report and sheet of fashions for spring and summer of 1844.

A. W. FLOWERS, Merchant Tailor. Nauvoo, Aug 9, 1844-16-3m

State of Illinois }
Hancock County, }
In the Hancock County Circuit Court Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In Chancery.
Mary Conrad, Complainant, } Bill for
vs. } Daniel Conrad, Defendant, Divorce.
THE complainant herein having filed an affidavit that the defendant Daniel Conrad, is a non-resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said Daniel Conrad, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for said County of Hancock at the suit of Mary Conrad, and against Daniel Conrad, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and that unless you the said Daniel Conrad, shall be and appear on the return day of said writ, plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things thereof decreed accordingly.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Geo. Bachman, sol. for complainant.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

State of Illinois }
Hancock County, }
In the Hancock County Circuit Court Illinois, to the Oct term A. D. 1844.—In Chancery.
Mary Conrad, Complainant, } Bill for
vs. } Daniel Conrad, Defendant, Divorce.
THE complainant herein having filed an affidavit that the defendant Daniel Conrad, is a non-resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said Daniel Conrad, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for said County of Hancock at the suit of Mary Conrad, and against Daniel Conrad, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and that unless you the said Daniel Conrad, shall be and appear on the return day of said writ, plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things thereof decreed accordingly.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Geo. Bachman, sol. for complainant.
Aug 14th 1844-16-4w

WANTED
25,000 BUSHELS WHEAT at KIMBALL'S.

GLASS.
20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by RIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.
JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

MACKERAL.
A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints, (No cure no pay!!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

GENTS AND LADIES SHOES.—A good assortment just received and for sale very low, at KIMBALL'S.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—A fresh supply of straw willow and palm leaf Bonnets for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County, }
Hancock Circuit Court of the Oct. term, A. D. 1844.
William Kimball, Plaintiff, } Attachment.
vs. } William and Wilson Law, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said William Law and Wilson Law, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said Circuit Court of Hancock County, against the estate of you the said William & Wilson Law, dated the third day of July A. D. 1844, at the suit of William Kimball for the sum of eighty dollars and thirty five cents (\$80.35) directed to the Sheriff of said county of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said clerk's office by the said Sheriff, executed by levying the said writ upon the property of the said William and Wilson Law, and also by serving and executing said writ upon John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green, and James Irvin, as garnishees, now unless you the said William Law and Wilson Law, shall be and appear before the judge of said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the court house in the town of Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs action, judgement will be rendered against you, in favor of the said William Kimball, and execution will be issued against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said William and Wilson Law, and also against the said John Taylor, Joseph W. Coolidge, William M. Powers, E. S. Green and James Irvin as garnishees to satisfy said debt and cost.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office in Carthage, this 10th day of August, Anno Domini, 1844.
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
Aug 14 1844-16-4w

MINIATURE LIKENESSES.

R. FOSTER, is now prepared to take Likenesses, by the Daguerrotype process, in the most beautiful style of the art, either plain or coloured, at his Daguerrotype Rooms, on Main Street, a few rods above Irvin's Store. By this wonderful process, which is a combination of nature and art, a more correct and beautiful likeness can be obtained, than by any other method which has been known to man. An image of the person, as exact as that formed by a mirror, is transferred to, and permanently fixed upon a highly polished silver plate, through the agency of an optical instrument. Only two or three minutes are required for the operation. The discovery was made by a Frenchman named Daguerre, (hence the name Daguerrotype) and has excited the wonder, admiration and surprise of every one, upon first beholding the effects of the art; and such is the beauty of the work, and so perfectly to the life is nature shown up in her every lineament and feature and expression, that each succeeding specimen serves only to increase but not to satiate these emotions of the mind. How valuable or rather invaluable, would be such a likeness of an absent or departed friend.

Specimens may be seen at the Rooms, and at the Nauvoo Mansion; Price only three dollars, including a handsome morocco case.

Instructions in the Art, given upon reasonable terms, and Apparatus for sale.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844—tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
An iron bound leather travelling trunk, for which a fair price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

WANTED
25,000 BUSHELS WHEAT at KIMBALL'S.

GLASS.
20 BOXES, 7 by 9 glass, for sale at auction price, by RIMBALL.

NEW YORK CHEESE.
JUST received and for sale at KIMBALL'S.

MACKERAL.
A FINE ARTICLE for sale cheap at KIMBALL'S.

CERTAIN Cure for Bowell Complaints, (No cure no pay!!) prepared and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

THE OLD STAND.
At the store of the late Gen. Joseph Smith.

KIMBALL.
Has just received a large addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, and also a general assortment of Groceries; Gentlemen, Ladies, and Childrens Shoes, which he will sell lower than any other house in the city.

July 30—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. C. HALL.
STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER;
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, I. O. W.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house.
June 19-12tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit Court, the undersigned will expose to public Sale at the Court House, at Carthage on the 22d day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. The following real Estate, late the property of E. B. Baldwin deceased, to wit:

The w. half of the w. half of section 16, 5n. 6w. 100 acres off the east side s. w. 23, 7 n. 5w. The s. e. 1/2, 6 n. 7 w. except a piece off the s. e. corner of the same running 45 1/2 rods north, and 54 rods west from the said s. e. corner.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The undivided half of s. w. 35, 15n. 3w. all north of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Also, Lot 2, in block 33, in the town of Carthage.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage on the premises.

HERE M. BALDWIN, Administratrix.

July 10th, 1844—11td

SUPERIOR BLUE AND BLACK INKS; manufactured and sold on Main street by July 30-3m EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioner's Court of Hancock County, State of Illinois, at its next session, for a license to run a Steam Ferry Boat, across the Mississippi river from fractional section nine, in township number seven, north of range number eight west, in said county, to the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa Territory.

JAMES WILSON, CHARLES JEWETT.
July 26-14-4w

OSPREY!

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Monks, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo. Feb. 27, 1844. no44-tf.

ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in this business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFITT.
march 20, 1844. no47-tf.

NOTICE—THE subscribers in the cast, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
The subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.

N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

march 27, 1844. no48-tf.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

Quartos	half	bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.
June 11, 1844.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County, }
Hancock County Circuit Court, to the October term A. D. 1844.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Hunter, Comp. } Bill to fore-
vs. } close Mort-
William A. Moore, Def. } gage.

The complainant agent and solicitor herein having filed an affidavit in the clerk's office of said court regularly sworn to. That the said defendant William A. Moore, is a non-resident of this state, notice is therefore hereby given to the said William A. Moore, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit court, in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of said complainant, and against said defendant; that a subpoena in Chancery has been issued thereon, and that unless you the said William A. Moore, shall be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of October A. D. 1844, and plead answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against you and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said circuit court at my office at Carthage this 14th day of August anno domini 1844.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

17-4w

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no38-tf.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.
MISS H. ELLS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favour her with their Patronage.

H. E. states that the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Second Door River Side.

April 16th

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-tf.

NOTICE.
CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.

Sole Leather for sale for cash.

June 4th, 1844.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice B